

Memorial addresses in honor of Judge Greenleaf Clark.

Greenleaf Clark

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES IN HONOR OF JUDGE GREENLEAF CLARK.*

* Presented at the monthly meeting of the Executive Council, May 8, 1905.

Charles W. Bunn , of St. Paul, presented the following biographic sketch, nearly as contributed to the Encyclopedia of Biography of Minnesota, with his eulogy of the work of Judge Clark as a jurist:

Greenleaf Clark was born in Plaistow, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, August 23, 1835; and died at Lamanda Park, near Los Angeles, California, December 7, 1904. He was from Puritan stock, the son of Nathaniel (the seventh of that name in a direct line) and Betsy (Brickett) Clark. The first Nathaniel was an Englishman by birth, who settled probably in Ipswich, Massachusetts, some time during the first half of the seventeenth century.

Young Clark attended the public school of his native town, and was afterward fitted for college at Atkinson Academy, in New Hampshire. He entered Dartmouth College in 1851, and received the degree of A. B. in June, 1855. Immediately afterward he began reading law in the office of Hatch & Webster, at Portsmouth, N. H., and after a short period of study there entered the Harvard Law School, from which he obtained the degree of LL. B. in 1857. During the same year he was admitted at Boston to the Suffolk bar.

In the fall of 1858, Clark came to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he ever afterward resided. He at first engaged as a clerk in the law office of Michael E. Ames. After a brief term of service in that capacity, he entered into partnership with Mr. Ames and ex-Judge Moses Sherburne, under the style of Ames, Sherburne & Clark. The firm was dissolved

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in 1860, and Mr. Clark became 698 associated with Samuel R. Bond (afterward a lawyer of Washington, D. C.), forming the firm of Bond & Clark. This connection was severed in 1862, when Mr. Bond left the state. Mr. Clark then conducted an individual practice until 1865, when he entered a new partnership, this time with the eminent Horace R. Bigelow. The business of the firm of Bigelow & Clark developed to a large magnitude, and in the year 1870 Charles E. Flandrau, then an ex-Judge of the Supreme Court, became a member of it, the firm being Bigelow, Flandrau & Clark.

This firm continued in business until the year 1881, when it was dissolved upon the appointment of Mr. Clark as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Minnesota. He served about a year in that capacity, during which time there was argued at great length, and decided, the important case involving the constitutionality of the legislative enactments for the adjustment of the Minnesota State Railroad bonds.

Upon leaving the bench, Judge Clark resumed the practice of the law, and in 1885 became associated in business with the late Homer C. Eller and Jared How, under the firm name of Clark, Eller & How, which firm was dissolved January 1, 1888, by the permanent retirement of Judge Clark from the practice of his profession.

Bigelow & Clark, and Bigelow, Flandrau & Clark, although engaged in general practice, were largely concerned in corporation business. They acted as the general counsel for the St. Paul and Pacific, and for the First division of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company (one of the land grant systems of the state), up to the time of their re-organization, consequent upon the foreclosure of the mortgages thereon, into the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway Company in 1880. They also acted as the attorneys for the Minnesota Central Railway Company, extending from St. Paul and Minneapolis through Minnesota and Iowa to Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, which had a land grant from Congress, for the St. Paul and Chicago Railway Company, extending from St. Paul to La Crosse, Wisconsin, which had a swamp land grant from the state, and for the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company, extending from La Crescent to the western boundary of the state, also a

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Congressional land grant company. All three of 699 these companies afterward became parts of the Milwaukee and St. Paul railway system, of which organization, afterward the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, they were also attorneys.

These services embraced the periods of the construction of these lines in Minnesota, the acquisition of their right of way and terminal grounds and facilities by condemnation and otherwise, as well as the foreclosure of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad companies and the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company, and their subsequent reorganization. They involved the conduct and defence of a large number of lawsuits, both in the State and Federal courts, involving the chartered rights, powers, immunities and duties of these companies, and, in case of the First division of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company, its legal corporate existence, as well as their rights to lands under land grants, and the adjustment of conflicting grants with other companies. Judge Clark's services were largely engaged in matters connected with the organization and construction of extensions and proprietary lines and properties, the preparation of trust deeds and securities, leases, and trackage, traffic and other contracts.

It was a source of profound regret to all his friends, as well as a great loss to the state, that he felt compelled, by reason of the impairment of his health by his long and arduous labors in his profession, to retire from the active practice of the law when he was still in the prime of life and capable of doing his very best work.

Judge Clark was easily one of the leaders of the bar. He was a man of real power and a lawyer of sound judgment. We have known lawyers who excelled him in erudition and learning, but we have never had at the Minnesota bar one who excelled him in soundness of opinion. After studying a question faithfully, as was his habit, he was nearly infallible in his opinion as to what the law was and ought to be.

One of his impressive characteristics was his conscience. It made him one of the most thorough of men. He took work and responsibility too seriously, but he never rested short

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of going to the bottom of a problem. His sense of duty would not let him do less. More laborious than other lawyers, with his strong intelligence, he was indeed a formidable adversary.

Judge Clark had that highest order of mind which instinctively goes to the heart of a problem,—the ability to detect and extract from the mass of rubbish which surrounds and inheres in most legal controversies, the one or two things of value. He never spent his effort upon side or immaterial issues, but drove straight at the turning point of the case.

Doubtless Judge Clark's greatest quality was his love of justice. He added to moral and intellectual honesty a love of justice which made him see, and compelled him to strive for, what was right. His strong instinct for justice made him a great equity lawyer, enabling him to instinctively reach correct results, before he reasoned out and defined the grounds of his conclusion.

He was never able to carry responsibility lightly. So long as he had clients his conscience forced him to incessant toil and care. With him the feeling of duty was constantly uppermost and he was not able to take professional life easily. To lawyers so constituted the only refuge from overwork is complete retirement from practice, and the bar and courts lost Judge Clark at the early age of fifty-three years. His intellect remained unimpaired, his retirement being due to physical inability to carry the strain he placed upon himself.

It was a great privilege and pleasure to argue cases when the Supreme Court was Gilfillan, Berry, Cornell, Mitchell, and Clark. The state lost the services of Judge Clark through our system which makes a judgeship a short term political office,—the first conspicuous sacrifice to the system. Clark's reputation would have been as a great national judge had he remained on the bench fifteen years, which is high praise, for Judge Marshall required at least that time to prove that he was a great Chief Justice.

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Judge Clark's attainments and character were well rounded and balanced. To a high order of ability and steadfast moral excellencies he added being a delightful companion and loyal friend.

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President Cyrus Northrop , of the University of Minnesota, spoke as follows:

In 1879 Judge Clark was appointed a regent of the University of Minnesota, which office he continued to hold, by repeated appointments, from that date till his death.

I have sought information respecting his career from several gentlemen who were associated with him in various ways in St. Paul, and among others from Mr. James J. Hill, the President of the Great Northern Railway Company. Mr. Hill, in reply to my request for some expression respecting him, says: "I knew the late Judge Clark intimately for a great many years. His law firm for a long time represented the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, and Judge Clark, as I remember, prepared the organization of the St. Paul Union Depot Company. His engagements for our Company were limited to a few minor transactions. However, my relations with him gave me an opportunity to know him well, both as a man and as a lawyer. The distinguishing traits of his character as a lawyer were his clean professional conscience and his thoroughly sound understanding of the law. Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, said to me many years ago that Judge Clark would adorn any bench in the nation, including the Supreme Court."

Judge Clark was for many years an interested and active member of the Minnesota Historical Society. He was elected a life member of this society December 13th, 1880. He was elected a member of its Executive Council January 19th, 1891, and continued a councilor, by successive triennial elections, fourteen years, until his death. With the changes of officers consequent upon the death of Governor Ramsey, long previously its president, General John B. Sanborn was elected to the presidency May 11th, 1903; and Judge Clark, after General Sanborn's death, succeeded him as president September 12th,

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1904. He presided in only three meetings of the Council, in September, October, and November.

Within the last four years, Judge Clark contributed several addresses in memorial meetings of this Historical Society. These addresses, which are his only papers written for this Society, are 702 published in Volume X, part II, of its Historical Collections, as follows:

Bishop Whipple as a Citizen of Minnesota, pp. 708–712;

Memorial Address in honor of Governor Ramsey, pp. 745–747;

Resolutions in regard to a Statue of Governor Ramsey, p. 747;

The Life and Influence of Judge Flandrau, pp. 771–782;

Memorial Address in honor of General Sanborn, pp. 833–837.

I first met Judge Clark in March, 1883. At that time he called on me at my home in New Haven, Connecticut, ostensibly for the purpose of asking my opinion in regard to various gentlemen who had been named as candidates for the presidency of the University of Minnesota. He asked my opinion in regard to these various candidates, and I gave him my opinion with the utmost frankness, favorable in some cases and unfavorable in others. It never occurred to me that Judge Clark was looking me over as a possible candidate for the place; and I did not discover that he had been doing so until the following winter, when a committee of the Board of Regents called on me and offered me the presidency of the University. Judge Clark, who was in New Haven, did not call with the others of the Board of Regents, but remained at the hotel in New Haven, being somewhat ashamed, as he said, of the part he had acted in interviewing me and looking me over, under the pretence of finding out about other candidates.

In the negotiations which followed the proposition to me, Judge Clark was closely associated with Governor Pillsbury, and before I came to Minnesota I had learned to

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appreciate him as a very clear-headed man, who believed thoroughly in education of the highest kind and believed, not less, in all the things which make the best society and state. The kindness which I received at his hands, at that time, was very marked, and my coming to the state as a stranger was made much more pleasant by reason of his friendship and attentions.

Since then for twenty years we have worked together in the management of the University of Minnesota. During most of these years he was the intimate friend and counselor of Governor Pillsbury, the president of the Board of Regents; and after Governor Pillsbury's death Judge Clark was unanimously chosen to succeed him as president of the Board. In the discharge of his duties he was exceedingly conscientious. No matter of business committed to him by the Board was ever neglected or unduly postponed. All matters referred to him were taken up at once and attended to, and results were reached in the smallest possible time; and he never rested with any matter that had been committed to his charge until his duty in the case had been fully done.

As "a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth," so the estimate that we put upon a man when his work is done must be based, not so much upon what or how many things he has done, as upon the purpose which is seen running through his whole life and giving dignity and character to the specific acts. In Judge Clark there was always a certain nobility of spirit which scorned meanness and dishonesty, and which preferred defeat in a right cause rather than victory in a wrong cause. He had in a marked degree the old ideas of honor, as something that a man could never afford to sacrifice, and I think few men would have more indignantly resented any temptation to do what was dishonorable, so that both as a lawyer and a man he cherished and pursued uncommonly high ideals.

Judge Clark died at Lamanda Park, California, December seventh, nineteen hundred four. He had spent the summer in St. Paul with the exception of a few weeks during which he was in New England, arranging matters of interest to his relatives. While in New England

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he attended the commencement exercises at Dartmouth College, his Alma Mater, and received from her with just pride the degree of Doctor of Laws. On his return to St. Paul he appeared to be about as well as usual, though his friends knew that he was not in vigorous health. During the latter part of the summer and the early autumn he devoted himself to the preparation of his biennial report as president of the Board of Regents. He attended a meeting of the Executive Committee on Thursday, November 17th, presented his report to the committee, and announced his immediate departure for California for his health. He was evidently suffering at the time from the consciousness of inability to work and from the effects of his illness. He bade the committee "Good-bye" with his usual heartiness and cheerfulness. On the evening of November 24th, Thanksgiving Day, he left St. Paul for California. The news of his death was received thirteen days later and brought very deep sorrow to the friends of the University and to all who had been associated with Judge Clark in the activities of life.

He was the last surviving member of the Board of Regents as it was constituted when I assumed the presidency of the University in 1884. Other men are living who were then regents, but they are no longer regents. Judge Clark during all these twenty years was the wisest of counselors and the truest of friends. Genial, courteous, courtly and yet almost deferential in manner, I see him now, a smile upon his face, a royal gentleman of the old school, whose word was as good as his bond, and whose sense of justice neither passion nor prejudice could disturb. A more loyal friend, a more honorable gentleman, a citizen more devoted to the welfare of the state, or an officer of the University with more wisdom and devotion to its interests, does not survive him, for there was no one in all these respects superior to him.

Hon. John B. Gilfillan , of Minneapolis, said:

It was my good fortune to know Judge Clark for more than twoscore years. It was in our early manhood we first met, he a young and successful practitioner, and I still a student for admission to the bar. This was in the early history of the state, our jurisprudence was still

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unsettled, and the lights for our guidance were the best reasoned decisions of other states and other countries. Judge Clark was then, as he continued to be through life, an earnest and close student. Endowed as he was by nature with a vigorous mentality, absolute integrity, and the most elevated qualities of heart and soul, the only result possible was great success and high standing in his profession. These qualities drew to him hosts of friends, and friendships once formed continued through life. I counted myself fortunate that I could enjoy his friendship from the early days. His judicial career was brief, but long enough to show his eminent fitness for the bench, and that his manliness was too high to admit of a re-election through methods which he scorned.

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Later, when we were both serving as members of the Board of Regents of the University, I came to know him more intimately. He served as a regent from 1879 till the close of his life. College-bred himself, and largely experienced in the school of active life, he was, therefore, a man of affairs, intensely practical, and qualified in the highest sense for the office of regent. He was trusted and honored by his associates, and in all puzzling problems his advice and counsel were sought and respected. He was indeed an ever present and effective helper in time of need. It was but a natural sequence that he should become president of the Board. I might enumerate instances of his signal service as regent, but they would be so manifold as to comprise almost a history of the Board in his day.

Of the unusual personal qualities of Judge Clark, one might well be thoughtful before speaking. If I were to try to speak of some of his personal characteristics, among the most conspicuous might be mentioned his kindliness of heart and of speech, his devotion to duty, and his intense loyalty to principle and to truth in every line of action. In his intercourse with his fellow men, he was the soul of honor. In the practice of his chosen profession, no source of light that might lend some aid to the safeguarding of interests committed to his care was left unexplored. In official station, he was the servant only of the public. In his private life and personality, the attributes of true manhood and of character

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were so finely blended as to command our unqualified love and admiration. We may not often look upon his like.

As we have had a common joy in the companionship and inspiration of his life, so we share a mutual sorrow, that, except in the uplift of a noble example, we can lean upon him no more in the trials and burdens of this life.

As for myself, I can but feel as if I had lost a brother, to whom I say farewell, but only for the present time, hoping for the meeting in the future.

Hon. William H. Yale , of St. Paul, said:

In the death of Judge Greenleaf Clark the people of the State of Minnesota, and more especially the Bench and Bar of the state, suffered an irreparable loss. I became well acquainted with Judge Clark about the time he was appointed as one of the judges of our Supreme Court in 1881, and for four years immediately preceding his death he and I occupied the same office in the Pioneer Press Building in this city. During these four years we were together nearly every day except when one of us was out of the city, and we discussed almost daily the various questions of law, politics, and affairs of state. Each of us to a very full extent confided to the other our personal affairs, and from our very intimate relations during this time I think I am warranted in saying that I knew him through and through better than any other person in this city or elsewhere.

Judge Clark was a man among men, endowed in a pre-eminent degree with the two attributes of integrity and ability, which qualifications are so essential in the journey through life. He achieved for himself an enviable reputation as a great lawyer and an able and conscientious judge. His scholarship was of a high order. As a logical reasoner in the complicated tangles that sometimes arise in the practice of law he had few equals and no superiors.

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Coming to Minnesota in the early days of this commonwealth, he thoroughly identified himself with all the material interests of the state, and he viewed the development of his adopted state with the greatest satisfaction. He was a ripe scholar, a profound lawyer, an able and upright judge, and withal a gentleman.

More than twenty-five years ago Judge Clark was appointed one of the regents of the State University, and after the death of Governor Pillsbury he was chosen president of the Board of Regents. The building up of a great State University was a laudable ambition on the part of Governor Pillsbury, and he gave of both his time and money more liberally than any other man in the state. As the population of the state increased, the wants and needs of the University increased equally fast. More buildings were needed, more teachers were required; but the average legislator found it difficult to comprehend why it should cost more to carry on the affairs of the University than it did twenty years before. During these trying times Governor Pillsbury leaned on his friend Judge Clark to assist him in devising ways and means so that this great University of learning should keep pace with the 707 demands of the times. They united in their determination that, while the State of Minnesota was being so rapidly developed in wealth and population, this institution should be furnished with the necessary accommodations and the necessary auxiliaries to hold its high position with the institutions of learning in other states. It is no disparagement or reflection upon the other honorable gentlemen who were serving as regents to say that Judge Clark gave more of his time and energies in assisting Governor Pillsbury as president of the Board than any other of its members; and these services were continued unremittingly through a quarter of a century and until the death of Judge Clark a few months ago.

In the years to come the beneficent influences of that great institution shall be more fully appreciated, and its colleges of learning shall stand higher than ever in the estimation not only of the people of Minnesota but of the whole United States. May we not forget that Judge Greenleaf Clark gave of his learning and indefatigable energies such substantial aid

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that we can truthfully say that he became, as it were, one of the corner stones on which rests the perpetuity of that college of the people, the University of the State of Minnesota, of which we all feel so justly proud.

The Secretary, Warren Upham , speaking last in this series of addresses, said:

As an ever loyal son of the Granite State and of Dartmouth College, both of which nurtured Greenleaf Clark and gave him to Minnesota, not less than as the secretary of this society, I bring here, in this Memorial Meeting, my tribute of appreciation and affection.

Each of the older northern states has contributed much of value of Minnesota in her pioneer settlement and throughout her later history. From New Hampshire, the old state dearest to me, came Greenleaf Clark in 1858, the year when Minnesota was admitted to the Union. His college friend, John B. Sanborn, had preceded him by coming here nearly four years earlier, and it was largely through Sanborn's influence that young Clark was led to choose this state and St. Paul as his home.

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Another lifelong friend of Judge Clark, who had come to this state from New Hampshire and settled in St. Anthony in 1855, was John S. Pillsbury, afterward during six years the governor of Minnesota, and during thirty-eight years a regent of the State University. He was associated with Judge Clark through twenty-two years on the Board of Regents of the University, and after his death Clark succeeded him in the presidency of that board, as he succeeded General Sanborn in the presidency of this society.

In the future years, when Judge Clark's life will be seen most clearly in true perspective, probably his services to the state which will be deemed most important are, first, the part which he took, while an associate justice of the Supreme Court of Minnesota, in freeing this state from the reproach of repudiation of its debts, and, second, his long and faithful work as one of the University regents.

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At no time in the history of our state has the issue between right and wrong, between honor and dishonor, been more clearly joined than in the question of repudiating the state railway bonds. Judge Clark himself, in his memorial address in honor of governor Pillsbury, on the next Commencement Day of the University after the governor's death, thus described the settlement of this question:

Minnesota was known to the world as a repudiating State. Truth, honesty, justice, purity and honor are the only foundations upon which society can safely rest, and education is their servant. The Minnesota State Railway bonds were issued in the Territorial days as a loan of public credit to aid in the construction of railroads. The bonds were negotiable in form, and as between the State and the public the State was primarily liable thereon, but the railroad companies were obligated to the State to pay the interest and ultimately the principal. They failed to do either. The people had expected by their generous aid to get railroads equipped and in operation. They got only trails of superficial grading, without bridges, superstructure or equipment. The State took these graded lines, turned them over to other companies, together with the lands granted by Congress to aid in their construction, and so secured railroads; but it was left in the unfortunate predicament of having millions of its negotiable bonds afloat and dishonored. The people had a good excuse at first for the default. They were few in number, were poor, were struggling in the shadow of the financial collapse of 1857, and were not able to pay the large amount of interest annually accruing on these 709 bonds. So great was the revulsion of feeling against this unexpected load of debt, and so disappointing the results of the bad venture, that in the year 1860 there was put into the constitution a provision that the debt should never be paid without a vote of the people. So deep was the feeling that the people refused to trust their representatives. In the years following the close of the war of the rebellion, the people of the State gradually grew into better financial condition, so that the excuse of inability could no longer be accepted. The world taunted and scoffed at us; and the dishonor hung over the State like a pall, obscuring its present and threatening its future. this state of things weighed mightily upon the souls, consciences and hopes of

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the leading men of Minnesota; and in the year 1881, Mr. Pillsbury, then Governor, took hold of the matter with a courage, force, persistency and sagacity that have few parallels in the history of civil affairs. The whole power of his administration was brought to bear upon it. Through a legislative act, passed at his instance, it came about that the pivotal question of the power of the Legislature to adjust the bonds without the popular vote required by the terms of the Constitutional amendment (which latter was claimed to be in conflict with the Federal Constitution as impairing the obligation of contracts previously made, and therefore void) was legitimately brought before the Supreme Court of the State, which decided the question in favor of the plenary power of the Legislature to adjust and settle the bonds without a popular vote. Governor Pillsbury called an extra session of the Legislature, terms of adjustment were settled by it, the bond holders surrendered their bonds, and the nightmare of repudiation was forever dispelled. The moral atmosphere of Minnesota was as pure as its natural air, as clear as its lakes and streams, and as sweet as the flowers that bloom upon its prairies. This movement had the support of men of powerful influence without regard to party; it was made possible by the able and conscientious men in the legislature, all honor to them! And after it was ended, it received a general approval and approbation of the people, all honor to the people!

Of his own efforts and influence to effect this settlement Judge Clark was silent. Governor Pillsbury had accepted a third term as chief executive of the state, for the sole purpose of accomplishing this settlement. Each of his annual messages to the legislature had earnestly advocated measures for this result. In 1877 he had procured the passage of an act by the legislature, submitting to the voters of the state an amendment to the constitution making the proceeds of 500,000 acres of state lands applicable to the payment of these bonds; but in a special election held on June 12th, 1877, the amendment was defeated by a large majority. Not discouraged 710 by this result, Governor Pillsbury again made a forcible plea to the next legislature. In his message in January, 1878, he said:

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I feel impelled by the convictions upon the subject expressed in my preceding messages, to renew my recommendation for an early settlement of the indebtedness represented by our dishonored railroad bonds. The measure proposed for this purpose by the last legislature, and submitted to the people in June last, was rejected, as you are aware, by an overwhelming popular vote. This resulted, I am persuaded, from a prevalent misapprehension respecting the real nature and provision of the proposed plan of adjustment. I should be sorry indeed to be forced to the conviction that the people by this act intended other than their disapproval of the particular plan of settlement submitted to them. For, in my opinion, no public calamity, no visitation of grasshoppers, no wholesale destruction or insidious pestilence, could possibly inflict so fatal a blow upon our state as the deliberate repudiation of her solemn obligations. It would be a confession more damaging to the character of a government of the people than the assaults of its worst enemies. With the loss of public honor, little could remain worthy of preservation. Assuming, therefore, as I gladly do, that this vote of the people indicated a purpose, not to repudiate the debt itself, but simply to condemn the proposed plan for its payment, I shall be happy to cooperate in any practical measure looking to an honorable and final adjustment of this vexed question. That we are indebted for our proud progress, in all that constitutes a prosperous state, chiefly to the incalculable advantages afforded by our railroads, will be conceded by all. That the early construction of these railroads was chiefly due to the issue of these bonds, is equally known to all conversant with the facts.

At last, in 1881, a tribunal of five judges was agreed upon by the governor and the state legislature, to be appointed by the governor, with two additional judges of the Supreme Court. Greenleaf Clark was appointed as one of the latter, and on March 14, 1881, took the oath of that high office.

By the unexpected action of a private citizen, this complicated case was suddenly transferred from the special tribunal to the Supreme Court of the state. In an elaborate opinion, written by Chief Justice Gilfillan, in whose conclusions all the judges of the

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Supreme Court concurred, it was declared that the constitutional prohibition to pay the bonds was invalid, and that to the legislature pertained the power and the duty of paying them.

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Gratified at this decision, so in harmony with his hopes and efforts for more than five years, Governor Pillsbury called a special session of the legislature, and the question of these early railroad bonds in Minnesota was forever settled.

The close relationship and intimacy between John S. Pillsbury and Greenleaf Clark caused their long association as regents of the University of Minnesota to be of great value to that institution. Pillsbury was appointed to the board of regents in 1863, when the hopes and prospects of the University were at their lowest ebb, and his fostering care, his unselfish devotion, and his sagacious management, are well known.

In 1879 Greenleaf Clark became one of the regents, and in 1884 he was one of the special committee of three to whom was given the important duty of selecting a new president for the University. His associates on this committee were John S. Pillsbury and Henry H. Sibley. The man of their selection was Cyrus Northrop. Let the wisdom of their choice be known by the unrivaled progress of this institution for more than twenty years. The increase in the number of its students, and in its buildings and equipment; its influence and standing throughout the Union; the wonderful advance in the realm of thought and investigation, and the high type of manhood and womanhood developed; the awakening and symmetrical unfolding of all the powers of individual students; and the harmonious adjustment of the many diverse relations of students, faculty, and regents; all these elements in the great work of the University proclaim a master mind. Let Greenleaf Clark share in the glory of this consummate result, as one of those who chose the man who has been heart and soul of this advancement. Let the entire educational system of the state testify to the benefits of this choice, for all its other institutions of learning have been inspired and encouraged by the progress of the University.

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After Governor Pillsbury's death, Judge Clark was elected president of the Board of Regents, December 10th, 1901.

The city of St. Paul, which was so long his home, has reason to be grateful to Greenleaf Clark for his interest in its Public Library, to which in his will he left a bequest of \$25,000.

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Philanthropy was deeply rooted in his nature. His charities were prompted by conscience and thoughtfulness, not by impulse. In these, as in other matters, he was absolutely methodical and reliable. For twenty-five years he had been a liberal and regular contributor to the Protestant Orphan Home of this city, and every October his check was sent to the directors.

His good deeds were done so quietly that few of his friends knew how many they were. I learned only a few days ago that he had aided four young men, at different times, to take the entire course at the University, and had further assisted two of them to their law education. He not only gave them pecuniary aid, but encouraged them by his personal interest.

The habit of regular church attendance, formed in his New England boyhood, was never abandoned, and whenever he was in St. Paul he was in his accustomed place in the House of Hope church every Sunday morning.

Last, we come to note in a few words the great interest constantly taken by Judge Clark in the work of this Historical Society. During twenty-four years he had been a life member, and during fourteen years a councilor. Less than three months previous to his death, he was elected president of the society, and in his will he bequeathed a fund of \$1,000 for its Library. Thus, although he has left us, each year valuable books can be added to our library treasures in memory of him.